

# Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.  
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD.

**THE Illinois State Greenback Convention** was held at Springfield on the 21st, about 300 delegates being present. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor—A. J. Streeter, of Mercer County; Lieutenant-Governor—A. B. Adair, of Chicago; Secretary of State—J. L. Thompson, of La Salle; Auditor—G. T. Ingram, of Jackson; Treasurer—G. W. Evans, of Jefferson; Attorney-General—H. G. Whitlock, of Morgan. Presidential Electors were chosen, with Alex. Campbell and Jesse Harper Electors at large. A State Central Committee and delegates to the National Convention were appointed.

**THE Georgia Republican State Convention** was considerably torn up by the machinations of the adherents of the various Presidential candidates, but finally elected an unpledged delegation to the National Convention. Fourteen of the delegates are colored. The delegates are said to be nearly equally divided in their preferences as between Grant, Blaine and Sherman, although the friends of Grant claim that from nine to eleven of the twenty-two delegates will support him in Convention.

**A TERRIBLE accident** occurred in New York City on the night of the 21st. While the Hahnemann Hospital Fair was in progress in Madison Square Garden, the various parts of the building being thronged with people, a portion of the side wall suddenly fell outward, and the roof of this section, which was used as a dancing hall, crushed down upon the dancers, burying them out of sight. Mrs. Wm. O. Hagemann, the wife of a well known lawyer, and her maid, Miss H. L. Willett, and Mr. H. T. Tilton, editor of *Forest and Stream*, were dead when extricated. The injured number fifty or more, some of whom will probably not recover.

**A TERRIBLE storm** swept over Georgia on the 20th, devastating every thing in its path. Its course was from southwest to northeast. From the time it struck Georgia, on the Alabama line, to the place where it passed out of the State, on the North Carolina side, it devastated everything within its narrow path. Houses, fences, and even trees were blown away. Several persons were killed, and others were badly injured.

**THE Oregon Republican State Convention** instructed the delegates from that State to support Blaine in the National Convention.

**ATTENTION** has been called to the great mortality among children on the steamship Ohio, on its last voyage from Bremen to New York, alleged to have been caused by overcrowding and foul air. The steamer brought 1,342 immigrants, 272 being children under ten years of age, thirteen of whom died on the passage. The matter is being investigated.

**NASHVILLE** celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 24th, by a grand procession, military and civic. Governor Marks and others delivered addresses. In the evening the Centennial Industrial Exposition was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

**ANOTHER destructive storm** occurred on the night of the 24th throughout a large portion of the Northwest, developing into a tornado in certain localities. The most serious damage reported is through Central and Southwestern Illinois, where many houses were blown down and their inmates killed or injured, and a great amount of farm property was destroyed.

**TELEGRAMS** from San Francisco regarding the killing of Charles DeYoung, of the *Chronicle*, by I. M. Kallach, a son of Mayor I. S. Kallach, which occurred on the 23d, say the affair caused the most intense excitement, greater even than was produced by the shooting of the elder Kallach by De Young a few months ago. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the circulation broadcast throughout the city, it is believed by the agency of De Young, of the reprint of a pamphlet entitled "The only full report of the trial of I. S. Kallach on the charge of adultery," originally printed in Boston from the stenographer's notes of the trial. The shooting took place in the counting-room of the *Chronicle* office. Kallach fired five shots at De Young, only one of which, the fourth, took effect. De Young did not succeed in getting out his pistol until just as the fatal shot was fired. The ball entered his mouth and penetrated his brain, causing death almost immediately. Young Kallach is said to have been drinking hard for some days previous to the shooting, and freely expressed his design of killing De Young at the first favorable opportunity. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail.

**A VERY interesting ceremony** took place in the House on the 22d. The occasion was the presentation to the Government of the desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The desk was presented through Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, by the heirs of Josiah Coolidge, who married Miss Randolph, Mr. Jefferson's grand-daughter. Mr. Jefferson having presented the desk to Mr. Coolidge. It resembles a small mahogany box when closed and can easily be carried under the arm. Under the lid it is double and ingeniously arranged so that it may be opened out in the form of a writing-desk. The Secretary of State and a number of the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

**THE Sanitary Commission of the Mississippi Valley** recently met in St. Louis and had an interesting session of two days. Dr. J. D. Plunket, President of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, presided. The Council is made up of members of Boards of Health from different States, and the promotion of inter-State sanitation and prevention of the spread of epidemics are the objects for which it was established. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Dr. R. C. Kedzie, President of the Michigan State Board of Health, President, and Dr. Pinkney Thompson, President Kentucky State Board of Health, Vice-President. Dr. John H. Rauch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, Secretary, holds over for two years longer.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

**At Mayfield, Ky.**, on the 20th, W. W. Ezell shot and killed Dr. Dalton, of Calwell County. About a year ago Dalton attempted to elope with Ezell's sister-in-law, which attempt was frustrated by Ezell, and since that time there has been bad blood between the parties. Ezell claims that Dalton threatened to kill him, and that he shot in self-defense.

**Mrs. Anna Ormsby**, her daughter Sallie, aged about fifteen, and her son Gus, a young man, all of Vevay, Ind., and Mrs. Ormsby's niece, Miss Anna Miller, of Rising Sun, Ind., on the 21st started in a carriage from Vevay to attend the wedding of Mrs. Ormsby's son Graham, who was to be married to a Miss O'Neill, residing on the south bank of the Kentucky River, in Trimble County, Ky. The carriage had been driven upon the ferry flat to make the crossing, when the horses became frightened and unmanageable and backed the carriage into the river. The three ladies were drowned, together with the team; the young man saved his life. The intended bride and groom and their friends were standing in the door opposite and were witnesses of the terrible scene.

**MAJOR MACLEAN** has overtaken Victoria's band of Apaches in Arizona Territory, and is driving them beyond the lines into Mexico.

**At Nelsonville, Athens County, O.**, on the night of the 21st, James Fennell, a local policeman, shot and killed Charles Cooley, a grocer, and then committed suicide. Fennell claimed that Cooley had been talking about him, but excepting this no cause for the tragedy is known.

**FOREST CITY, Ark.**, had a serious fire on the morning of the 22d. It broke out in the Planters' Hotel, an unoccupied building, and this, together with thirteen other buildings, was burned. Loss about \$20,000.

**THE House Committee on Agriculture** has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 to the United States Entomological Commission for the purpose of enabling said Commission to complete the investigation in relation to the Rocky Mountain locust or Western grasshopper, the cotton worm and other insects injurious to the cotton plant.

**THE Connecticut Prohibitionists** have nominated a State ticket, headed by George P. Rogers for Governor.

**THE New York Reform League** and Independent Republicans held a conference at Albany on the 22d, and adopted resolutions placing themselves inflexibly in opposition to a third-term nomination. It was determined to send delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

**ADVICES** from Cabul state that Gen. Stewart has entered Ghuzni, after having been attacked by a force of about 15,000 Afghans, who were driven off with a loss of over 1,000 killed. The British loss was seventeen men killed and fifteen wounded.

**R. HOYLE**, a defaulting tax-collector from Georgia, shot and killed himself in a prison cell at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had been apprehended upon a requisition from the Georgia authorities.

**Six members of the life-saving crew** at Point au Barques Station, Lake Huron, were drowned on the night of the 23d while going to the assistance of a stranded vessel.

**BARNETSVILLE**, in Morgan County, Mo., about one hundred miles due north of Marshfield, was almost totally destroyed by the tornado of the 18th. Seven persons were killed and many injured.

**FORSYTH**, in Taney County, Mo., also suffered badly by the tornado, two persons being killed and others injured. The ravages of the storm were experienced in various localities in nearly every county in the southwestern portion of the State.

**FAYETTEVILLE**, the county seat of Washington County, Ark., suffered severely from the tornado of the 18th. It struck the town at its southwestern part and extended through it in a northeasterly direction, sweeping almost every building in its path for a distance of half a mile. The track of the tornado was about thirty feet wide. Two persons were killed outright and a dozen more or less injured.

**A CUBAN filibustering steamer** is reported to have sailed from Lewes, Del., on the 23d, ostensibly bound for Jamaica. She is a fast-sailing clipper-built vessel, now known as the *Tropic*, but formerly christened the *Belle*, under which name she figured as a blockade-runner during our late war, her commander being Capt. Hassan, of Virginia, who was killed during a chase by a Union frigate. The *Tropic's* cargo consisted of various warlike material, chief of which is a submarine torpedo-boat, of which marvelous performances are predicted.

**PARTICULARS** have been received regarding the capture by General Hatch's forces of four hundred and sixty Apache warriors, with all their horses, mules, women and children, at Mesquite Agency, on the 11th inst. The Indians were disarmed, but subsequently an attempt was made to escape in which sixteen of them got away but fourteen were killed.

**EDWARD NUGENT** and Henry J. Redemer were hanged at St. Louis on the 23d—the latter for the murder of Franz Wurke, in June, 1878, the former for the murder of his wife, in August, 1876.

**GEN. GRANT** has accepted an invitation to visit Springfield, Ill., some time early in May.

**THE Colorado Republican Convention** to choose delegates to Chicago is called to meet May 25.

**SPENCE PETTIS**, the noted forger, hanged himself in the Concord State Prison.

**FOUR lives** were lost by the disaster in Madison Square Garden, New York.

**A BRIEF telegram** from San Francisco, 23d, stated that Charles DeYoung, of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, had been shot and killed by I. M. Kallach, son of the Rev. I. S. Kallach, who was some months ago shot and wounded by DeYoung.

**THE bill** passed by the House, providing that when a pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture claimant shall file a written relinquishment of his claim in the local Land-office the land covered by such claim shall be held as open to settlement and entry without further action by the General Land Commissioner, was accompanied by a report, of which the following is the substance: In almost every instance where a claimant relinquishes his claim it is for the reason that he has disposed of his improvements to some person who desires to re-enter the same. It now takes from three to six months to procure the cancellation of a voluntary relinquishment. This bill proposes to make it immediate. Under the present system, in very many in-

stances, a party, after buying improvements and paying several hundred dollars therefor, is unable to enter land by reason of the fact that some other party desiring to enter the same procures the assistance of an attorney at Washington City, who telegraphs his information when the cancellation is made. The passage of this bill will save great trouble and be of great practical benefit, both to the claimant and Government, and in no case can work an injury to either.

**THE boiler** in the mill of C. W. Dunbar, ten miles from Memphis, Mo., exploded on the 23d, demolishing the mill and killing the proprietor and two other men, named Wilson and McCann.

**THE city of Hull, Quebec**, suffered from a severe conflagration on the night of the 21st. Fully one-half of the city, comprising an area about one mile long and 400 yards wide, is in ruins. From 700 to 800 houses, mostly of wood and occupied by the poorer classes, were destroyed. Several lives were lost and 4,000 people were rendered homeless.

**FREDERICK CHILL** was hanged at Newton, N. J., on the 24th, for the murder of his daughter in June last.

**CAPT. EDWARD M. WRIGHT**, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., committed suicide in Washington on the 24th.

**THE Central Pacific Railroad** was blocked by a snow storm in the mountains, April 21-24. In the valleys the rain fell in torrents, causing great damage to property.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

**APRIL 21.—Senate.**—The Geneva Award bill was taken up, and Mr. Hoar's amendment to strike out the provision for the payment of claims of underwriters was agreed to. It was then taken up. Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic Sea. Placed on the calendar.

**HOUSE.**—Nearly the entire session was consumed in the consideration of the bill to amend the Special Deficiency bill, the Democrats endeavoring to limit the debate to five minutes, while the Republicans, led by Mr. Conner (Mich.), filibustered to prevent a vote being taken, in which they were successful.

**APRIL 22.—Senate.**—The Post-route bill was taken up. The Army bill was read as it came from the House. Mr. Blaine moved to strike out the section prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. Rejected by a strict party vote—30 to 28. A number of amendments were then proposed by the Republicans, the effect of which would be to place the bill in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. The Democrats promptly voted down all such amendments, and the bill passed. The Naval Appropriation bill passed. Consideration was resumed of the Special Deficiency bill, under an agreement that the debate should be limited on the Republican side to one hour and twenty minutes and on the Democratic side to twenty minutes. Debate was postponed until to-morrow. An evening session was held for consideration of the Emigration bill.

**APRIL 23.—Senate.**—The Post-route bill passed, after which the Spofford-Kellogg report was taken up and Mr. Bailey spoke in favor of the resolution for unsettling Kellogg. The Senate bill to extend the time for completion of the Pacific Road was then reported without recommendation. On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send a report to the Governor of Missouri for the use of soldiers by the recent tornado in that State was passed. The amendment was adopted. The Special Deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Garfield (R., O.) explained his position in regard to the bill, regarding it as a part of the Government's power of pardon. He said that whatever else of pardons might exist, at least all parties should meet at the ballot-box, and unite in law and equity in the national election. Mr. McKim (R., N. Y.) disagreed with his colleague, Mr. Garfield, as to the merits of the amendment, even as an act of clemency. He said that the bill was intended to break down the power of the Government at the very fountain-head of its strength. The amendment was then concurred in and the bill passed. Mr. Waddill (D., Mo.) alluded to the terrible tornado which swept over the town of Marshfield, in his district, and which had left a large number of persons homeless and destitute, and he called for a resolution that the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish the Government with 500 tents for the benefit of the sufferers.

**APRIL 24.—Senate.**—Not in session.

**HOUSE.**—The day was spent in the consideration of private bills.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

**THE Indian Appropriation bill** was reported to the Senate on the 26th. The Kellogg-Spofford case was further considered but no action taken. The House passed the bill for the relief of certain homestead and pre-emption settlers of Kansas.

**WILLIAM H. KEMBLE**, Emil J. Petroff, Charles B. Seltor, Jesse B. Crawford and Wm. F. Rumberger, convicted of bribery, or "corrupt solicitation of voters" as it is denominated by the Pennsylvania statutes, have been sentenced each to \$1,000 fine and to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Kemble is one of the wealthiest men of Philadelphia, well known as a business man and a politician. The offense for which they were tried and convicted was influencing members of the Legislature to vote in favor of a bill appropriating money to pay losses incurred by the Pittsburgh railroad riots.

**BETWEEN 60,000 and 70,000 miners** and laborers in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna Valleys, in Pennsylvania, are in a state of enforced idleness, the coal companies having stopped the production. The shut-down will be maintained till May 3d.

**MACON, Miss.**, a town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about 125 miles south of Corinth, was demolished by a tornado on the night of the 25th. Twenty-two buildings were blown away, including all the railroad offices and shops; sixteen persons were blown from the track; and seventeen persons were killed and twenty-two injured. Only two houses were left standing in part and these were turned into hospitals, where the wounded were cared for by physicians and nurses sent from Meridian.

**At Ellsworth, near Bloomington, Ill.**, on the 26th, an altercation took place between "General" Abraham G. Hendryx and his brother-in-law, Frank Bailey, growing out of an old family quarrel, in which Bailey attempted to kill Hendryx, but the latter proved too quick for his opponent and shot him through the heart, producing instant death. Hendryx, a friend of Bailey, attempted to interfere, when Hendryx turned and fired two shots at him, one of the balls penetrating the lungs and causing death in an hour. The affray took place on Hendryx's place, where Bailey and Stovenour went while under the influence of liquor, and commenced to raise a disturbance. Hendryx surrendered himself and was lodged in jail.

**At Paint Rock, Ala.**, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, five houses were destroyed and three children killed by the hurricane on the night of the 25th. The storm did great damage throughout various sections of Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

## THE MARSHFIELD CALAMITY.

Particulars of the Terrible Disaster at Marshfield, Mo.—Partial List of the Killed.

(Compiled from the St. Louis papers.)

**THE TORNADO** struck the town yesterday (Sunday) evening about 8 o'clock. It was first seen approaching from the southwest in the form of a dense black cloud. One man, living two miles southeast of town, says that he saw the storm approaching several miles away, coming from a southwesterly direction. He says that it first seemed to be a very small cloud, cone-shaped, whirling along the ground at a rapid rate. As it advanced it increased in size, and as it approached the town the whole heavens were blackened and the air was filled with flying leaves, pieces of timber and bits of rubbish, which fell in showers all through the country. The storm was so sudden and so swift that it was not possible to get away so quickly that little time was given to observe what was going on, but from the various experiences it seems that the majority of people scarcely knew of its approach until it was over, either leaving them safe and sound or with the wreck of their homes and the mangled forms of their families and friends. Some ran out into the street under the impression that the darkness was caused by the smoke from a fire. Some held on to trees, others threw themselves flat to the ground, and some rushed wildly about trying to escape from the tempest.

Hon. Joseph Wisby, who witnessed it from the time it made its first appearance, says that it was plainly visible before it had reached within a mile of the town. It was a huge, dark-looking, cone-shaped mass, several hundred yards in width, and as it sped on its mission of death and destruction it appeared to dance from side to side as if in glee at the terror of those upon whom it was advancing. Consternation seized upon those who witnessed its approach, and who were aware of its dread import, and many were the attempts made to flee from its path. Mr. Wisby and family fled from their residence, and for a space of half a mile in width tore to pieces and ground into splinters every thing in its path. Nails and pieces of lumber were above another in the foundations—and from beneath the ruins of these hundreds of piles of rubbish and splintered wood, many of the well-fitted business houses, came the dying agonizing shrieks of men, women and children. Darkness soon set in, but all night long those who were spared worked for hours in extricating the living and dead from the ruins.

**A SCENE OF DESOLATION.** The scene of desolation which Marshfield presented this morning was one never to be forgotten. Two-thirds of the town was in ruins. In some places the houses were so jammed up together and jammed into and under one another that it was difficult to get to distinguish them apart. Other parts of the town were swept so clean of houses and trees that the scene resembled a vast, level plain, parts of an open common than any thing else. The roof of the Court-house was blown off, and a third of the principal buildings around the Square were piled to pieces, resembling more a mass of rubbish than buildings. Houses and parts of houses were scattered everywhere. Only four small business houses were left standing, uninjured on the southern part of the town escaped injury, lying in the path of the storm.

The scene here (April 20) is one of the greatest desolation and excitement has been such that no complete list of the dead has been kept. Over seventy persons are known to have been killed in the town, and of this number between fifty and sixty have been identified. Eighty wounded persons have received attention and sixty-five of them are now in the hospital. Seven of the number are pronounced fatally injured. Sixty nurses and twenty doctors are here from Springfield, Lehigh and Lehigh, and even from Philadelphia. The citizens have organized committees, for various purposes, with E. W. Barnes as Treasurer. Telegrams offering help have been received from St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Oswego and Columbus, Kas.

The property loss to the town is estimated at \$500,000. The loss of goods in stock is estimated at \$100,000. With few exceptions the loss being total. From reliable reports from the track of the storm in Webster County none the loss of life will not fall short of 100 killed and 200 wounded, and it may exceed that number. The total loss of property in the county will reach the enormous figure of \$1,000,000.

## VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

A babe eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and friends all wounded, was found lying in the ruins of the town, where it lay all night. It is now doing well. Another little child about two years old was found in the ruins of a house, in a room where it had been nearly twenty-four hours. It is considerably bruised, but will recover. It is understood that it was claimed by its parents, who live some two and a half or three miles from Southtown. Its aerial flight hence must have extended over three miles. A wagon has been found under the care of a noble woman from Lehigh and Springfield, who are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those under their care.

**A DAY LATER.** The scene here (April 20) is one of the greatest desolation and excitement has been such that no complete list of the dead has been kept. Over seventy persons are known to have been killed in the town, and of this number between fifty and sixty have been identified. Eighty wounded persons have received attention and sixty-five of them are now in the hospital. Seven of the number are pronounced fatally injured. Sixty nurses and twenty doctors are here from Springfield, Lehigh and Lehigh, and even from Philadelphia. The citizens have organized committees, for various purposes, with E. W. Barnes as Treasurer. Telegrams offering help have been received from St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Oswego and Columbus, Kas.

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## PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

Mrs. R. W. Fyfe, Mattie Widemeyer, Eddie Widemeyer, Louisa Hicks, Mr. Kelson, Nancy A. Hawley and children, M. Lewis, wife and two children, Daniel Wright and wife, Wm. Doss, Lucinda Goodam, Nora Smith, Julia Star, Fannie Johnson, Ida Smith, Ann Woods, Annie Budd, Kittie White, Mr. Underwood and infant child, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Arletia King and infant child, two Evans children, Jennie Rose, Frank Hollister, Mrs. J. W. Potter, Dr. Bradford and son, Mrs. Florence M. Moore, Rev. E. Condo, Rebecca Smith, Albert Smith, George Smith, Orange D. Smith and his three children, Mollie, George and Orson, Conner, Crissman, Leon, Evans, Fanny Jones, Mary Knight, Wm. Johnson, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Short, Fanny Jarrett, Lucinda Goodam, Mrs. Jackson.

"Colored."

**THE oldest living boatman** is said to be David Burns, who lives at Burns' Landing, on the Kentucky River, and is ninety years of age. He has walked from New Orleans to Frankfort six times, a distance of 1,500 miles.

**THE Buffalo Courier** says all the perfume in Arabia was as sweet as a man's character after he has been through one National political campaign, as an aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the Nation.

**FRANCE exports to Europe \$140,000,000** worth of manufactured articles in excess of what England exports.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**There is no invitation so common**, and none as seldom accepted, as this free-and-easy tender of one's home to a guest. From the way in which many people conduct themselves in their own homes—what with their peevishness, tardiness, slovenliness, surliness, and all the other dreadful necessities—we should not care to have the invitation taken very literally by them in any home in which we have part or lot; but it is not practical, and would it not be pleasant all around, to have agreeable people feel more "at home" than they often do in their friends' homes?

All visitors feel that in some places there is an atmosphere that is congenial and pleasant, and conducive to freedom and enjoyment, while in others—though the welcome be just as warm—the friends are not so kind and dear—they are never unconscious that they are visitors. The house is in an abnormal condition of spick-and-span orderliness, to start with; and one feels that in no home are the papers and books always picked up, the work put off to night, and everything kept with its best foot forward. In most sensible, not to say cultivated, families, the essential vulgarity of loading down the tables with an unusual and necessary variety of food, because a friend chances to be present, is no longer seen; but in too many the entire matter of the family eating is made to turn upon the guest's appetite or readiness. How entirely "at home" one feels ("this is truly ironical," as A. Ward used to say) to come down to breakfast a quarter of an hour late and find *pater familias* reading the advertisements in his crumpled morning paper, with one eye wandering to the clock; the housewife with the shadow of a frown upon her politely unpuckered brow, and the children palpitantly cross from waiting! The guest shouldn't be late, of course, but he often takes that liberty when at home, and would feel much better to find the family at the table than waiting for him. The consciousness of throwing everything out of gear in the family machinery makes one realize very uncomfortably, that he is not "at home."

Then the children are often kept on "dress parade," during the presence of transient guests. It causes pain to a child-loving and sensitive man to know that the children are debarré of their natural and blessed freedom by his presence. His own little ones at home climb to his back or knee, tease for stories, play games, and have a good time after supper; and while the average parent doesn't neglect so much interest in other people's children, no one, not so utterly selfish that his comfort does not deserve to be considered, likes to see children robbed of any of their little rights and customs by a stupid conventionality, requiring them to be dressed up and kept still.

It may further be truly said of hospitality, that as a rule, "entertaining" does not entertain. Public men are not the only people who like plenty of letting alone. The friend into whose home our coming means only an extra plate and chair at the table, and room at the fireside; whose easy chair is ours for reading, resting or chatting; whose home circle is enlarged, not broken up, by our entrance; whose greeting shows that he is conscious of receiving as well as imparting pleasure; who preserves his own individuality and recognizes ours; over whose roof-tree waves the flag of freedom—*Isn't this the place where we all love to go?*—Golden Rule.

**There are hard times in New Zealand** where prosperity has been the rule. The labor market is overstocked and thousands are idle. Relief boards have been established and to add to the misery there has been a large influx of French Communists, generally convicts from New Caledonia, many of whom are escapes. Altogether the outlook is a gloomy one at the present time. Victoria is also suffering from the effects of an overstocked labor market and a stagnation of business generally.

**A telegraph messenger boy**, while passing along Clifford Street, Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, heard a strange noise in some shrubbery beside the walk. On investigation he found a cat which was completely enveloped by a huge striped snake. The snake was wound round and round the body of the feline, and the latter was completely exhausted in its efforts to free itself. The snake was killed and the body disengaged from that of the cat, but the latter died almost instantaneously. Its body was covered with bruises, while that of the snake was bitten in many places.

**Joseph K. Emmet**, the former negro minstrel, and now the prosperous actor of German-American characters, has accumulated a large fortune within a few years. He has bought a place on the Hudson, near Albany, and begun the erection of a magnificent residence. There is a large music room, furnished with an immense orchestra; the parlor is modelled after that of an English manor, with timbered roof, every room in the main story is an octagon, with a bay window and balcony. A feature of the grounds will be a big windmill of the Dutch sort, which will pump water for a picturesque cascade.

## Afflicted France.

From a special cable dispatch our readers will learn to-day that the terrible "13, 15, 14" puzzle has made its way across the ocean, and is at present bewildering the wits of Parisians in much the manner that was so fatal to New York a short time ago. There can be no doubt as to the country from which the infection was conveyed to France, so a series of diplomatic notes is within the possibilities of the coming fortnight, and Mr. Evarts may have his first opportunity to offer an apology from the United States to a foreign Government. Whether a mere apology will be sufficient, however, is yet to be learned. Nations have declared war for smaller reasons than the introduction by another people of causes of distraction and torment, and a French fleet may yet be sent to the Potomac to demand satisfaction. A blockade of all French ports against vessels coming from the United States is as small a penalty as we have a right to expect under the circumstances, and as slight a measure of self-protection as France can honorably take. What course the malady will follow as it spreads—and spread it must—is impossible to predict; but Germany can hardly escape, no matter how sternly Bismarck may force repressive proceedings. Once across Germany and into Russia, however, the puzzle will be a blessing in disguise, for even nihilists must give up all ordinary work when subjected to such an influence. But for France alone the American heart will at present concern itself; our sad national experience with the same trouble makes it impossible to think of coming dispatches without a shudder.—N. Y. Herald.

**Egg Corn Bread.**—One quart of sour milk, two eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and corn-meal enough to thicken.

## Make Yourself at Home.

There is no invitation so common, and none as seldom accepted, as this free-and-easy tender of one's home to a guest. From the way in which many people conduct themselves in their own homes—what with their peevishness, tardiness, slovenliness, surliness, and all the other dreadful necessities—we should not care to have the invitation taken very literally by them in any home in which we have part or lot; but it is not practical, and would it not be pleasant all around, to have agreeable people feel more "at home" than they often do in their friends' homes?

All visitors feel that in some places there is an atmosphere that is congenial and pleasant, and conducive to freedom and enjoyment, while in others—though the welcome be just as warm—the friends are not so kind and dear—they are never unconscious that they are visitors. The house is in an abnormal condition of spick-and-span orderliness, to start with; and one feels that in no home are the papers and books always picked up, the work put off to night, and everything kept with its best foot forward. In most sensible, not to say cultivated, families, the essential vulgarity of loading down the tables with an unusual and necessary variety of food, because a friend chances to be present, is no longer seen; but in too many the entire matter of the family eating is made to turn upon the guest's appetite or readiness. How entirely "at home" one feels ("this is truly ironical," as A. Ward used to say) to come down to breakfast a quarter of an hour late and find *pater familias* reading the advertisements in his crumpled morning paper, with one eye wandering to the clock; the housewife with the shadow of a frown upon her politely unpuckered brow, and the children palpitantly cross from waiting! The guest shouldn't be late, of course, but he often takes that liberty when at home, and would feel much better to find the family at the table than waiting for him. The consciousness of throwing everything out of gear in the family machinery makes one realize very uncomfortably, that he is not "at home."

Then the children are often kept on "dress parade," during the presence of transient guests. It causes pain to a child-loving and sensitive man to know that the children are debarré of their natural and blessed freedom by his presence. His own little ones at home climb to his back or knee, tease for stories, play games, and have a good time after supper; and while the average parent doesn't neglect so much interest in other people's children, no one, not so utterly selfish that his comfort does not deserve to be considered, likes to see children robbed of any of their little rights and customs by a stupid conventionality, requiring them to be dressed up and kept still.

It may further be truly said of hospitality, that as a rule, "entertaining" does not entertain. Public men are not the only people who like plenty of letting alone. The friend into whose home our coming means only an extra plate and chair at the table, and room at the fireside; whose easy chair is ours for reading, resting or chatting; whose home circle is enlarged, not broken up, by our entrance; whose greeting shows that he is conscious of receiving as well as imparting pleasure; who preserves his own individuality and recognizes ours; over whose roof-tree waves the flag of freedom—*Isn't this the place where we all love to go?*—Golden Rule.

**There are hard times in New Zealand** where prosperity has been the rule. The labor market is overstocked and thousands are idle. Relief boards have been established and to add to the misery there has been a large influx of French Communists, generally convicts from New Caledonia, many of whom are escapes. Altogether the outlook is a gloomy one at the present time. Victoria is also suffering from the effects of an overstocked labor market and a stagnation of business generally.

**A telegraph messenger boy**, while passing along Clifford Street, Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, heard a strange noise in some shrubbery beside the walk. On investigation he found a cat which was completely enveloped by a huge striped snake. The snake was wound round and round the body of the feline, and the latter was completely exhausted in its efforts to free itself. The snake was killed and the body disengaged from that of the cat, but the latter died almost instantaneously. Its body was covered with bruises, while that of the snake was bitten in many places.

**Joseph K. Emmet**, the former negro minstrel, and now the prosperous actor of German-American characters, has accumulated a large fortune within a few years. He has bought a place on the Hudson, near Albany, and begun the erection of a magnificent residence. There is a large music room, furnished with an immense orchestra; the parlor is modelled after that of an English manor, with timbered roof, every room in the main story is an octagon, with a bay window and balcony. A feature of the grounds will be a big windmill of the Dutch sort, which will pump water for a picturesque cascade.

## Afflicted France.

From a special cable dispatch our readers will learn to-day that the terrible "13, 15, 14" puzzle has made its way across the ocean, and is at present bewildering the wits of Parisians in much the manner that was so fatal to New York a short time ago. There can be no doubt as to the country from which the infection was conveyed to France, so a series of diplomatic notes is within the possibilities of the coming fortnight, and Mr. Evarts may have his first opportunity to offer an apology from the United States to a foreign Government. Whether a mere apology will be sufficient, however, is yet to be learned. Nations have declared war for smaller reasons than the introduction by another people of causes of distraction and torment, and a French fleet may yet be sent to the Potomac to demand satisfaction. A blockade of all French ports against vessels coming from the United States is as small a penalty as we have a right to expect under the circumstances, and as slight a measure of self-protection as France can honorably take. What course the malady will follow as it spreads—and spread it must—is impossible to predict; but Germany can hardly escape, no matter how sternly Bismarck may force repressive proceedings. Once across Germany and into Russia, however, the puzzle will be a blessing in disguise, for even nihilists must give up all ordinary work when subjected to such an influence. But for France alone the American heart will at present concern itself; our sad national experience with the same trouble makes it impossible to think of coming dispatches without a sh